BAYARD,

of that size, I would have preferred the bill or any other fiscal or financial measure. These could only injure us pecuniarily, and a strong people could recover from it; the The Man whom the Rank and File of t Democratic Party Prefer for Presigentleman, 'If you think so, you had better not say so, for if you do the bill will be ac-cepted beyond a doubt.' This plea for a 'strong government' is a specious on, and this claim made by the Republicans that the fruits of the civil war must be preserved by dent, Interviewed as to the Recent Elections and their Results.

"If Grant is again Nominated by the sensitive to such appeals. There is really nothing in it; public opinion, south as well as north, being opposed to any attempt to revive the dead issues of the conflict; but while Democratic leaders are urging their conflicting interests, this central cla m of Republicans it will Only be Because the Leaders of that Party Desire a 'Strong Government.' as It is Called."

Washington special to the New York World: In conversation with Senator Bayard, at his pleasant residence on the out-skirts of the city, his opinion was asked as to borrow any amount of money at ten p r the result of the recent elections in California, cent. With emigration and plentiful har-Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York: vests, the west has kept along, and the idea "I presume, Senator, that these results were to a great extent prevalent there is that all a disagreeable surprise to you on your rethat is needed is an unlimited amount of greenbacks. This is a false notion in every tura?

"It was disagreeable intelligence certainly to learn that we had failed to carry New York, but I cannot say I was entirely surthey are asked, 'What sort of a policy do prised by the results of the recent elections.

Of course, 't has senator continued, "I think that will give us good governvery deeply on these subjects; my mind is full of them, and I could talk to you about them by the hour. Personally I have no objection to make my views known, but I am in no haute to do so, and the proper time will be no but to do so, and the proper time will be to the time of the proper time will be done to the proper time will be done to the proper time will be done to the time of the proper time will be done to the time of the time of the proper time will be done to the time of the proper time will be done to the time of time of the time of t in no haste to do so, and the proper time will some soon enough. There is one strong reason why I should not speak to the public just yet. Congress is soon to assemble. The party leaders will meet in Washington and, fter a free and candid interchange of low him who is in favor of either of these extremes, you ought to oppose him. What you views which I may entertain now are ought to do is to favor a policy founded on the common interest of the whole country and not views with my solleagues of the on that of any particular section.' But if you school of the want to appear wiser than the members of my party, and no man who cels as strongly as I do about the questions avolved in our current politics can talk bitious; he is a candidate for the Presidency, such just now without seeming perhaps to and I don't want to make him think I an brow blame on others. As you know, in the | hostile to him.' All this is surely utterly ast congress I opposed the course of many of my political friends in that body. I hought then and think now that that course permit the use of your name as a candidate wrong. The attempt to interfere with before the next national convention, what he well understood prerogatives of the ex-cutive by saying to him, 'If you don't do so ad so we sha'l s'op the supplies,' was the to me previous to the last convention. I said

bosh that ever was. I said so then hink so now."

I said so then to my friends: 'It is all-important to carry New York in this campaign. If you hat course would you advise for the believe that I can carry the State of New believe that I can carry the state of New believe that I can "The only course that I or any one else ould suggest," he replied, "would be to you the mistakes of the past. There is no se of attempting to deny the fact that the ourse of the Democratic party has been unrise. Why [with great emphasi-], just look tit. In 1875 we had nearly a three-fourths asjority in the house of representatives; in 877 that majority was reduced to about hirty members; in 1879 it was a bare manifity and that was all, and in the next sesmity and that was all, and in the next ses- me they are more likely to achieve success on it will be just as much as the Democrats and to to organize the house. Now these tots speak for themselves and show concluvely that there must have been something welly that there must have been something the neither have I affected to decline office. I rong. The people in the main are right, a the south, the north, the east, the west, I over the country, the people as a rule link right and want to act right. But they e anxions everywhere about their material ney lose confidence. The moving cause of war-secession was all wrong. about an extraordinary state of It made extraordinary repressive a necessary to some extent. This ate of things has been taken advantage of nee repeatedly by bad men in the Republi-in party in order to further their own Then the course of the Demo

atic leaders has not always been wise. Take e Democratic platform in the State of Louis-The Republican party could ot have had a better campaign document an that. Why, in addition to the jetties at a mouth of the Mississippi—which being as, of course, a fit subject for governmental propriation—they wanted a broad levee tilt on both sides of the river, with a railway nning along its banks, managed by Federofficers and paid for out of the public
sasury. If anything was of a nature to intee the people of the north, the rich men, e taxpayers, to button up their pockets, as it not a measure of this kind? The idea at with so many hundred acres of unoccued lands they should be taxed to reclaim nd from the Mississippi appeared to them premely ridiculous. All such mistakes as is hurt a party. If the money of the govament can be had for one section why not another? And there is no end to it. But not for me to advise just now. The only ing for the party to do, and what it must t desires surcess, is so to act that it all enlist the confidence of the people gen-ally. It must act not in the interest of any rticular section but of the whole country, are must be no more of these sectional nemes favored. How is it now? The mocrats of the south clamoring for one ng, of the west for another, of the east for

other. A leader in 5ac State says, 'If you n't do as I desire, I'il fix you.' Is it won-rful that the party is defeated? Why, ik at it. Here comes one man try,' he said which is only another name for wants the government to give the use of five million adoltar ten years. Absolutely to give it tol him thout interest, so that he can establish he of steamers somewhere. If Morfolk is med in the seheme, down go the two votes Virginia; and if Charleston is named wn go the two votes of South Carolina; to it the Democrats of the house came over to the senate and the first thing I knew there was a motion that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the senate could go, the two tes of the Fennsylvania senators or the ramat senator could be had in tayor of a measure. Now all this pandering to fish interests is fatal. There ought to be top put to it. I can only oppose these terms in congress, but if the Democratic rty wants to spaceed it must resolutely set face against them altogether. It must face against them altogether. It must tes of Fiorida; and I really believe if Pittsrty wants to apposed it must resolutely set face against them altogether. It must we them to the Republicans, and there is the nothing looked at or thought of but good of the whole country and the whole opis. I cannot believe, continued Sena-Bayard, "that the people of this country, moneyed men, the bankers and the merints, want to go back to the political sys-

2. I cannot think that the people desire go back to that, and yet if the recent electer mean anything, that is the tendency of for the abolition of the Davenport laws?" m. I don't know that General Grant destroy are the register of the party desire a strong governation for the party and shall not, so far as can be prevented, vote against the nomination of any ex-rebel for Vice-President, yet, if the claims of the votes as he wishes simply and really means that men'shall vote for the party, and shall not, so far as can be prevented, vote against the nomination of any ex-rebel for Vice-President, yet, if the claims of the very man rebels upon the government they tried to destroy are worthy of such light reward, Tennessee Lepublicans would prefer Judge Seitle to any one who fought on that side.

The Republicans of the very man rebels upon the government they tried to destroy are worthy of such light reward, Tennessee Lepublicans would prefer Judge Seitle to any one who fought on that side.

Reporter—Who would, probably, be the choice of the Republicans of Tennessee for Vice-President? of their intention to full the country of the party in power—I care not whether a strong government most mischievous, if the party in power—I care not whether they be Democrats or Republicans—can use they be Democrats or Republicans of Tennessee for Vice-President?

Colonel Erowniow—We do not expect any southern man to be nominated, and would cordially support a stalwart Union man of integrity and ability like John A. Logan.

There is an end of the voting, they be concerned to the publicans of Tennessee for Vice-President?

Colonel Erowniow—We do not expect any southern man to be nominated, and would cordially support a stalwart Union man of integrity and ability like John A. Logan.

But if the party in power—I care not whether they be Democrats or Republicans—can use they be Democrated to the publicans—can use they be Democrated to the publicans—can use they be Democrated to they be Democrated to the publicans—can use they be Democrated to they be Democrated t

in the second committee. There are proved to one present that it went to the control of the second committee. The party which can control the army thing tooking to the enbetted that of the party which can control the army thing tooking to the enbetted that the party which can control the army that the form the party which can control the army that the control of the straint which baseds, and if that is control to the second committee, that it went by this pane, while it was that it went by this pane, while it was that it went by the pane, while it was that it went by the pane, while it was that it was the fairly expressed public will, not a second the season to committee, used to the meetings and question the was the fairly expressed public will, would be easily only the whole the party was the fairly expressed public will, would be easily the scheme, got up and it specified that the party which can control the army the election in its favor. The second that it may not be seen that the went by the pane, while it was the fairly expressed public will, would also ask—well, Mr. Bland, while the bill a before the believe is the party which can not try to be sed an almost unlimited anount of notes, silver which results are the public will be sed an almost unlimited anount of notes, silver which to see that the went by the pane, while it was the fairly expressed public will, would be sent to committee, used to the meetings and question the proposal public will be sed an almost unlimited anount of notes, silver which committee, used the result does not please us, we must not try to be sed an almost unlimited anount of notes, silver which could be sent the proposal to the party than the proposal to the party that the party which can not try to the party that the party that

BROWNLOW,

other, however, would strike a direct blow

at the liberties of the nation. I said to that

legislation and power is a taking one in a campaign. The people remember what the war cost in lives and in money, and they are

their opponents operates strengly against us. See, too, how they use our extreme and, as I

think, unsound men on questions of finance

The west has a great deal of land, heavily

Of Tennessee, Son of the Renowned Parson, is Sanguine as to the Future and Predicts the Vice-Presidency for Maynard, Now the Pet

of the Harem.

He is Very Much Disgusted with Hayes for Appointing Ex-Confederates to Federal Offices and Wants Union Men to be Pre-

ferred in Future.

Washington Rejublican: A National Republican reporter sought and obtained an in-terview with Colonel John B. Brownlow, of East Tennessee, son of the late Senator Brownlow, on the topics below discussed: Reporter-What is the political outlook in

Colonel Brownlow—I am sorry it is not more hopeful for the Republican party; but you are aware that the Democratic majority in Tennessee is unquestionable, although a large element of Union men, who opposed secession, and whose race prejudices made them oppose negro suffrage and the reconstructions research congress as well as struction measures of congress, as well as many of the more honorable of the Demo-crats who were engaged in the rebellion, are becoming disgusted, if not alarmed, at the course pursued by the repudiationists there and by the revolutionary tendencies of a emocratic congress.

Reporter-Do you believe that the debt will be eventually repudiated?
Colonel Brownlow—The indications warrant the opinion that it will be. Reporter—I suppose there is little hope of carrying the State in the next Presidential

Colonel Brownlow—I do not think it impossible. Owing to the disaffection already all ded to, and signs of disintegration in the Democratic party all over the country, a year affords a large margin to hope for a better result. East Tannassea, you are aware, has alaffords a large margin to hope for a better result. East Tennessee, you are aware, has already had a large Republican majority. In the Presidential election East Tennessee gave President Hayes about ten thousand majority. The first and second congressional districts of that division of the State are Republican, having white majorities, and the half of the third district, including the city of Chattanooga, is Republican.

Reporter—Is the large majority which Reporter—Is the large majority which you say was cast for President Hayes an in-

jority would have been cast for any other Republican on the same platform. The Union men of the south now, as during the war, are more concerned about principles than men.

Reporter—Do you mean by this that the conciliatory platform of 1876 and the conciliatory platform of 1876 and the conciliatory policy proposed by the President were acceptable to the Republican party in Tennessee?

Colonel Brownlow—A spirit of peace and conciliation pervades the Union element of

dex of an exceptional popularity with your

over the country, the people as a rule k right and want to act right. But they anxions everywhere about their material rosts, about their property, and they will trust it in the bands of men in whom of of what was right, with no bias in favor of any section. I have tried to take the broad ground that the good of the whole country many of the leading Republicans of Tennesmust be studied, and not the interest of any particular locality."

"Senator, do you think it will be possible never conceived that it would operate prefor any Democratic candidate to carry New York again? Will not the Republican executive and legislature of that State at its Reporter—Have they not at least shared next session change its law so as to elect by its own vote the Presidential electors?"

the patronage with the rebels?

Colonel Brownlow — Well, to illustrate: "It would be in exact accordance with the spirit and the method of the Republican machine, if it did anything, for the good of the party is made the cover of all sorts of legislative action. They have threatened with the bugbear of the 'solid south,' and the people, fearful for their pecuniary interests, have condoned much that they disapprove of. When a choice of two evils is presented they choose that which they consider the least."

Colonel Brownlow — Well, to illustrate:

East Tennessee furnished thirty-five thousand volunteer white soldiers for the Federal service and suffered untold privation, unconceived by the people of the loyal States, yet not a single general office of any note has been given to a Union man of that section, though a majority of the ablest lawyers and educated men of that section were Union men.

Reporter—I believe that besides the appointment of a cabinet officer, an excanding

der the least."

"Is John Sherman entitled to the credit date for the retel congress living in East he claims for the resumption of specie payments?

"John Sherman," said Senator Bayard, decidedly, "has been on all sides of the and that an ex Confederate officer was apfinancial question. At one time he was one of the strongest advocates of greenbackism. He was overborne in the convention of his own State, sent to the senate and forced to introduce the bill for resumption against his own was a superior of the senate and forced to introduce the bill for resumption against the bill f

own State, sent to the senate and forced to introduce the bill for resumption against his own judgment. When he was asked what it meant he could not or would not tell. We offered to accept it if he would let me add one single word. That was all; only one word, that the notes should be destroyed, burned; I did not care what the word was, provided the greenbacks should not again be issued. But no! Mr. Sherman would not consent to that. There must be enough greenbacks to 'meet the wants of the country,' he said which is only another name for Reporter-Were not the appointees you

meet the wants and necessities of the party. Mr. Sherman, in my judgment, is not entitled to the credit of resumption. It has come about really from causes which could not even have been anticipated when the bill was first introduced. There is a measure now before congress called the Warner silver lived to be repudiated and defeated by the bill, which I opposed. What was the result? bill, which I opposed. What was the result?
As soon as it was known that I was opposed to it the Democrats of the house came over was elected to the United States senate, but

of course I withdrew my resignation.

"What advice would you give to the Democracy of New York as to conciliation."

Reporter—Since you are so pronounced in your views touching the appointment of rebels to office, what do you think of the movement in favor of Judge Thomas Settle for 'How can I say anything about that? I don't even know what the result is in that State as yet, and it would be premature if it ly toward Judge Settle, and do not doubt his its, want to go back to the political sys-which prevailed from 1869 to 1875. I opinion or offer advice. There are differences nation for that office would not be favorably n which prevailed from 1869 to 1875. I n't desire to speak disrespectfully of Exesident Grant but really there is no other me for that system than 'Grantism, 'simply cause it never existed among us before his esidency. During those years the Republican party had a golden opportunity to do nething for the good of the country, if did nothing; there was only one now thought of or cared for, and that was a surremany of the farty and its continue in power. Everything was sacrified to the whole civil war years there was a clerk in any of the departments who, if pected of being at all weak in his allenge to the party, was not instantly reveal. Naturally, the whole civil service of country beyond description. I cannot tunk that the people desire to the party, was not instantly revealed by and the party, was not instantly revealed to the spot and his course as a contract beyond description. I cannot tunk that the people desire in the Republican party. But they work differently. I cannot understand to select one who has been, like Ludge Settle in the convention by Iennessee Republicans. We believe it wholly unnecessary to select one who has been, like Ludge Settle at reversition of each other which the Republican leaders have said, and they work differently. I cannot understand how men with self-respect can say the things of each other which the Republican leaders have said, and they got a received in the convention by Iennessee Republicans. We believe it wholly unnecessary to select one who has been, like Ludge Settle at reversition to select one who has been, like Ludge Settle at reversity to select one who has been, like Ludge Settle at they work differently. I cannot understand they other the age of each other which the Republican leaders have said, and they great the possible Presidency, and they possible Presidency, and the possible Presidency of civil war yet fresh and bleeding, as imposses, who made a favorable impression on many of the leading Republicans of crivil war yet fresh and bleeding, as impossible Presi against the use of bayonets at the polls and been sufficiently premoted. Tonnessee Re-

publicans, in their own vernacular, are "dead

tration of its affairs. Speaking of Maynard's popularity, I will remind you that he represented the Knoxville district fourteen years in congress, and was elected, besides, one term for the State at large, making in all sixteen years in congress. He is a native of Wm. I. Be Massachusetts, and came to Tennessee as school-teacher, after graduating with the first honors of Amherst college. While teach-ing school he read law, and was greatly dis-tinguished at the bar before entering politics

and congress. and congress.

Reporter—Then I understand that you would prefer Mr. Maynard, or some other original Union man, for Vice-President, to Judge Settle.

Colonel Brownlow—Unquestionably, as would every Republican in Tennessee. If there had been enough of such men as Mr. Maynard, there would have been no rebellion against the covernment; if there had been

against the government; if there had been enough of such men as Judge Settle, there would be no government. Reporter—Have you no confidence in the repentance of men who may have been honestly mistaken in their views of the right of Colonel Brownlow—In the inspired lan-guage of the poet, I would reply:

"While the lamp holes out to burn
The vilest sinner may return!"
But when he only plays a sham
The sinner's chance ain't worth a d—. Seriously, there are many who sincerely re pent of that political heresy, but the difficulty is in determining who they are, since we know so many men who profess anything for office. Anyhow, the Union men of the south believe that the government in time of peace is as safe in the hands of men who defended it as it was in their hands in a time of war. And however loyal reconstructed rebels may e now, their loyalty as compared with that

flagrant, is "as a whisper to the roar of spring-time.' \$2,000,000 LOSS.

of the Union men of the south when war was

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Colonel B-ownlow—I think as large a majudge decided in favor of the city. The court

crowd of tax-payers, who call themselves the crowd of tax-payers, who call themselves the citizens' committee, and by others, that the representatives of the city did not dare to accept any terms. As a result of all this, a bill of costs, amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, is saddled upon the community. The charge is made to-night that three high city officials received information last night as to how the suit was to be decided and househt took larged to be decided and thouseht took larged to the decided and thousehet took larged to the decided to the decided, and bought stock largely before the decision was announced to day, clearing about two hundred and fifty per cent. on the investment in a few hours."

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ANDREW STEWART, ANDREW D. GWYNNE, P. H. HATLEY, Memphis. Memphis. STEWART, GWYNNE CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS Nos. 356 and 358 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Stewart Brothers & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. New Orleans, Louisiana,

Reopened! Reopened GOODBAR & COMPANY

We will reopen our house in Memphis by first November, and have now on way from the factories a large new stock of fresh seasonable Boots and Shoes, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

319 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

M. SAMTER.

and hats: Has reopened with a new and complete stock, and is prepared to fill all orders in the above line. Special

312 Main, opp. Peabody Hotel.

J. T. FARGASON & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors.

See Front street, Memphis, Tennessee, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants 190 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. WE HAVE OPENED A PERMANENT BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE AT NEW ORLEANS TO MEET THE wants of our trade, and consignments of cotton will have careful at tition.

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Cotton Factors 256 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

OUR COTTON WAREHOUSE IS NOW OPEN, and we solicit consignment rom our friends and customers, and will make liberal advances on all shipments WE ARE NOW RECEIVING An Entirely New and Fresh Stock of Goods. and will wait on our friends as usual.

ALWAYS RELIABLE!

THE OLD FIRM OF

STERNBERG & LEE

313 MAIN STREET,

A RE again in full blast, and offer to the trade at very lowest prices the most complete assort-ment in their special line. We enumerate a few of the leaders, such as

150 butts Star Navy.
150 butts Bright "A" Navy,
150 butts Horseshoe Navy,
150 butts Lone Star,
160 butts Crescent,
25 butts B. F. Gravely,
25 butts Log Cabin,
50 butts Drummond's Nat. Leaf,
Ail Grades of Plug, Twist and Coil.

We have a heavy stock of Blackwell and Duke's Durham, of Lone Jack, and all other favorite brands of Smoking Tobaccos. We are Agents for Vanity Fair Cigarettes. We have in stock and in transit

ONE-HALF MILLION CIGARS, of all grades, from the cheapest Domestic to the costilest Key West and Imported Havanas.

Samples sent and Price-Lists furnished on application.

TERM BERNG & LEE.



to purchase Cotton-gin Wagons and Scales to our complete stock of Standard Cotton Gins, Howe Scales and Fish Bro. Wag-ons, of which we are agents. Send for prices. Powell, Moffat & Co., 37 Union street General Commission Merchants.



Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

No. 3252, R-Chancery Court of Shelby county—
George Mohr vs. Lizzle Schaper et el.

By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 11th day of July, 1879, M. B. 25. page 99, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse of the raxing-district of Shelby county, late Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday, November 29, 1879, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county. Tennessee, to-wit: Being the south one-half (34) of lot No. three (3), fronting thirty-seven and one-half (3719) feet on east side of Dunlap street, and running back two hundred and fifty-six (256) feet, with all the improvements thereon, the same being in the fifth civil district of said county.

Terms of Sale—Cash. This November 13, 1870. Terms of Sale—Cash. This November 13, 1879.
R. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master.
Wm. M. Bandolph, Sol. for compl'nt.

State of Tennessee--- Executive

Department. IN OBEDIENCE TO ESTABLISHED USAGE, I have designated THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

On that day I recommend that we abstain from all secular pursuits; and in our temples of worship and around our family altars let us humbly testify our dependence upon the sovereign grace of Almighty God as the only source of spiritual and temporal blessings.

biessings.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be saffixed the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee. Done at the city of Nashville, this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

By the Governor.

ALBERT S. MARKS, CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State. ARE YOU INSURED?

C.B. WELLFORD&Co General Insurance Agents, No. 5 Madison street, Memphis, FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Losses promptly settled. Ginhouses and
Country Stores specialities.

G.N.PAINE & CO.

Dealers in

Vance & Lauderdale. FANCY DYEING. DRY CLEANING.

46-48 Beale St.

Is open, and at all times supplied with the best of Meats, Vegetables, Game, Fish and Dressed Turkevs.